

## REBELS SHOT BY OFFICER, REPORT

### Chinese Rebels Kill New Government Wounded In Neck

#### Yunnan Is Charged To Italians

##### SOEVE OF REVELT

##### FOSSIL OF GREAT CHINESE DRAGON FOUND IN CAVE

##### TORTURE PRIEST, KILL CHINESE, IS CLAIM

##### AMERICAN GIRL IS MENTIONED IN RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE MOVE

##### COMRADSHIP OF FRENCH TROOPS IS ILLUSTRATED

##### WOUNDED IN NECK PAPER SAYS

##### General Salutes a Wounded Private as if He Were a King.

##### WHOLE NATION IS IN SORROW

##### German Officer Turns Pistol On Self and Ends Own Life Quickly.

##### LONDON RECEIVES STARTLING REPORT, Story First Published In a French Paper But Not Vouched For By It.

##### Remains Out of Sight.

##### Attempt Made Before Christmas.

##### London Working People, Women and Girls, Find War Era One Of Plenty

##### Medical Corps Company Formed By Clergymen

##### Rat Tails Now Worth Five Centimes

##### War of Extermination On In Trenches

##### Transform Sea Water Into Disinfectant

##### Discovery Is Tested On Hospital Ships

##### Munitions Plants Cause Dearth Of English Help

##### 25,000 War Orphans Go Through Kieff In Week

##### Russians Get Their Drinks In New Kind of Sandwiches

Former Revolutionary Leader Is To Be Picked As the First President.

LACK MONEY BUT ARE FORMIDABLE

Interests Of Foreigners In Disturbed District Are Well Protected.

PEKING, China, Feb. 25.—Yunnan revolutionists are reported to have prepared a provisional government, and there are many rumors as to what men will figure in this organization. Tsen Chun-huan is mentioned as the probable president of the new government. He is a native of Kwangsi province and a son of the late viceroy Tsen Yung-feng. He has held many government offices, having served as governor of Shensi, Shanxi and Kwangtung provinces. He was one of the chief promoters of the 1911 revolution, and was arrested for complicity in that uprising, later fleeing to Singapore.

Wu Ting-fang for cabinet. Liang Chi-chao is mentioned as the probable premier for the new government. Wu Ting-fang, former minister to the United States, is suggested as minister of foreign affairs. Tsen Shao-yi is suggested for minister of communications. Tsen Ao, who is the active promoter of the Yunnan movement, is prominently mentioned as the minister of war, while in Li-chun is suggested as the probable chief of the general staff.

Peking officials regard the Yunnan movement as a flash in the pan, and say it will die out in a few weeks because of the lack of support and lack of funds. The Peking government, in addition to ordering troops to the scene of the revolution, has also sent agents to effect a peaceful settlement. The great danger from the government point of view lies in a movement on the part of the T'ai Ao against Kwangchow, Kwangsi and Sze-chuen provinces.

Foreigners Protected. Officials are apprehensive lest the revolutionists move on these provinces and force them into rebellion. Consequently, the government is strengthening its forces in the three provinces mentioned in addition to moving troops from Yunnan, Rebel, and Szechuen. Shanghai and Canton are constantly sending out reports that Chinese merchants in America, in the Straits settlements and in Europe are furnishing millions of dollars to the revolutionists. A single merchant in Hong Kong is reported to have subscribed half a million dollars to the revolution. The central government is canvassing the foreign situation carefully and is endeavoring to ascertain the attitude of the overseas merchants towards the present situation.

Demand Salt Revenue. The agencies of the salt gabelle, or salt monopoly, in Yunnan formerly yielded the central government an annual income of about \$600,000. Agents of the revolutionary leaders approached the foreign agents who have charge of the salt stations and demanded that hereafter the central government's share of the revenue be turned over to them, as Yunnan is now a separate government and has a right to its own revenues. As the salt gabelle is the security for a loan participated in by five European powers, the agents declined to comply with the request and

Discovery Excites Superstitious People of China; Considered an Omen.

GOVERNMENT TELLS PEOPLE TO BE CALM

PEKING, China, Feb. 25.—Superstitious Chinese have recently been greatly excited by rumors which are spreading throughout the republic concerning the discovery of the fossil of a dragon 500 feet long and a prehistoric cave at Ichang, in Sze-chuen province. The chamber of commerce at Ichang, members of the schools and prominent citizens have memorialized the central government on the subject, saying: "Now a monarch has arisen like a dragon, and the foundation for a dynasty of ten thousand years is to be laid. The fossil of a divine dragon has appeared in the regions along the Yangtze river. It is a symbol of the protection of heaven and the joy of the people. It is therefore requested that a telegram be sent to the throne to bring to the notice of the public the discovery of the stone dragon at Ichang, and the fact referred to the bureau of history to have it recorded for the information of posterity. Thus the signs of heaven for prosperity of the nation will be appreciated and the desires of the people will be fulfilled."

This memorial was widely printed throughout China, and attracted very much attention, especially among the uneducated persons. In an effort to refute the rumor that the government was responsible for the circulation of this story in such a general manner, the government issued a mandate, discounting all attempts to capitalize superstition and urging the public to bring about general enlightenment.

Not Credited By Government. "It is" says the mandate, "absurd to get excited over matters which one cannot understand, and try to interpret everything as a sign of peace and prosperity. The request to refer the above fossil to the bureau of history for record is not approved. However, as the ancient fossil deposited in the cave of mountains may serve as material for research, the said governor and Ichang officials are instructed to make the local officials responsible for its preservation, thus students may proceed there to institute investigations."

In describing the discovery, Mr. Irwin says: "A large rock is seen at the entrance to the cave and about eight feet above it is a peculiar piece of rock somewhat like the coil of a large reptile. This resemblance, faint as it is, evidently appealed to the Chinese mind, for we were informed that the cave was sometimes called the 'dragon cave' and that it was reputed to extend for fifty li or about 17 miles, and to lead to the 'Lung Wong Tung' or 'Cave of the dragon king' situated near Ichang."

"In former years many foreigners have penetrated far beyond the spot where the fossils are now plainly visible, so that it seems likely that they have been recently uncovered, probably by a heavy discharge of water from the upper end of the cave."

"When with the lighted lanterns we had penetrated about 100 yards we found ourselves walking along a ridge in order to keep out of the surrounding pools of water, and it was the peculiar serpentine course of this ridge which excited our curiosity and led to a closer examination which revealed the fact that we were walking along the back of what we at first supposed to be a Chinese dragon carved in stone, and

the matter was referred to the Peking government. Finally the revolutionary leaders said they would be satisfied with the share of the revenue which has been going to Peking and would not interfere with the money belonging to foreign bankers if they held the part of the revenue due to the Yuan Shi-kai government. This arrangement was agreed to in Peking as a means of avoiding further international complications."

Official Austro-Hungarian-German Report Says Many Outrages Occur.

INNOCENT MEN PUT TO DEATH

Prisoners Are Disarmed and Then Brutally Murdered, Says Report.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 25.—An official report from the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian-German staff charges the Italians with many atrocities in conquered districts. The report says dozens of men and women were shot as spies without the formality of an investigation or trial.

Priest Tortured. When the Italians conquered Montefalco, according to the report, they arrested the aged priest of the town, a native of Furlan on the charge of having furnished military information to the Austrian troops with the aid of a secret telephone hidden under the floor of his church. The clergyman was tied on the back of a donkey and the soldiers chased the frightened animal around the church yard until it dropped to the ground with its unconscious burden.

Seven Innocent Men Executed. In a village near Gorizia an Italian captain is said to have ordered the execution of seven civilians for killing a patrol. After the men were shot their innocence was established. It was proved that the executed men had been disarmed and did not even possess pocket knives, so that it was impossible for them to have committed the murder. When the village was retaken by the Austrians, the inhabitants told of the shooting of the seven unfortunate and the case was brought to the attention of the Italian government through neutral diplomatic channels, but prime minister Salandra and count Cadorna, the chief of the Italian general staff, refused to order an investigation.

Barbarous Methods, Claimed. Between Sgradino and Montefalco the Italians are said to have killed an Austrian patrol of ten men in a barbarous manner. The Austrians were surrounded by a superior force, and had to surrender. After they were disarmed, it is alleged, the Italians slaughtered them by cutting their throats and disemboweling them.

There were six or eight of these 'stone dragons' lying coiled together. Additional fossils in the shape of figures of lambs and sheep and the examination of some loose pieces of scale informed us that the supposed stone carvings were in reality fossils.

Measurements Are Taken. "Having no means of measuring the specimens we agreed to return to the cave early the following morning to take measurements and make such further investigations as the short time of our disposal would admit. The measurements and facts ascertained upon our return were as follows: Length of the largest fossil was between 60 and 70 feet from a point where the head was partially buried in the cave wall to the first point of contact with any of the other specimens, thus showing the length to be at least between 60 and 70 feet and it seemed to us that the reptile extended for another 60 or 70 feet, but owing to the intermingling of coils of various reptiles at this point error is possible here and confirmation of the measurements must be made by more skilled observers with plenty of time at their disposal.

"The depth of the portion of body uncovered and shown to me was two feet. Two legs or paddles partially uncovered were observed about 12 or 14 feet from the head and another pair about 16 or 18 feet from the head. The head appeared to be large and flat. It seems probable that the specimen examined is a fossil of a Mesozoic reptile, and that it and the other reptiles were trapped in the cave in past ages and there starved to death; comparison between the length of the reptile and the depth of the body and its thickness would also point to starvation as the cause of death.

Experts to Test Fossils. "An account of the discovery, accompanied by flashings, photographs and some specimens of scale have been sent to England and will be submitted to expert examination at the British Museum. Specimens and photographs have also, I believe, been sent to Tokyo for expert examination. The various experts will doubtless in due time pronounce judgment as to the genuineness of the fossils, but in any case whether the specimens are in the meantime looked upon as fossils, stone carvings or not, I think, I venture to say, that the reptiles were trapped to starvation as the cause of death.

Munitions Plants Cause Dearth Of English Help

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—London hotels are full of wealthy country families who have come up from their ancestral homes because they have no one to wait on them. Munitions are dealing with real deathliness to the profession of domestic service. Already many houses are having pet dogs installed to save labor for it is felt that after the war domestic service will never be what it was.

American Girl Is Mentioned In Russo-German Peace Move



COUNT AND COUNTESS SZECHENYI

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The names of count Szechenyi and his American wife, the former Gladys Vanderbilt, are mentioned here in connection with the efforts of a member of the family, another count Szechenyi, to bring about a separate peace between Russia and the central powers.

A beautiful woman of Russian birth, Maria Vassilitchikova, came to Petrograd as the official representative of the German government. She had for 12 years been living at Vienna, where she was the intimate friend of the Austrian prince Liechtenstein and the Hungarian count Szechenyi.

Being of an adventurous and frivolous temperament, she was easily persuaded to take upon herself the mission of peace envoy extraordinary, and as a first step she accompanied count Szechenyi to Berlin, where she met chancellor von Bothmann-Hollweg.

Provided with ample means and letters of introduction, she came to Petrograd via Copenhagen-Stockholm, where she tried in vain to enter French and Russian diplomatic circles.

In Petrograd she at first behaved with great discretion, merely sending out her letters of introduction to prominent persons, among others to the president of the duma, Rodzianko. Unfortunately for her, Rodzianko warned Sassonoff, the foreign minister, and her repeated demands for an audience met with a firm refusal.

She then began writing letters, with the only result that she was sent under strong escort to her estates in southern Russia, where she will have to remain until the war is over.

In one of her letters she writes: "Germany does not want to weaken Russia. On the contrary, she needs Russia and does not object in the least to Russia's desire to control the entire Slav world. It is true certainly that Austria tried to oppose Pan-Slavism, but the double monarchy can do nothing whatever against the wishes of Germany, which will eventually absorb its German elements."

"England is not our true friend and we shall soon find plenty of reasons to regret that we have believed in her friendship. The English openly assert that if they get control of the Dardanelles they will have a second Gibraltar in the sea of Marmora. As a matter of fact, when the war is over England will conclude peace with Germany on conditions detrimental to the interests of Russia."

25,000 War Orphans Go Through Kieff In Week

Kieff, Feb. 25.—Twenty-five thousand orphaned children, who have lost their parents in the war, passed through Kieff from the war zone to the interior of Russia in a single week.

Russians Get Their Drinks In New Kind of Sandwiches

Moscow, Russia, Feb. 25.—A new kind of sandwich has recently become extremely popular here. This sandwich is filled with a sort of yeast which takes the place of intoxicating alcohol.

General Salutes a Wounded Private as if He Were a King.

WHOLE NATION IS IN SORROW

PARIS, FRANCE, Feb. 25.—It was on the Boulevard des Capucines. A wounded soldier was dragging himself painfully along on his crutches. Suddenly he saw coming towards him an officer in the uniform of a general, and with great difficulty he succeeded in getting himself at attention and saluted.

The officer's face twitched, I saw something glinting in his eyes, and instantly he stopped, drew his sword from the scabbard and saluted the wounded private as if he had been a king, sheathed the weapon, and walked on.

The scene is typical of the spirit of true comradeship which rules in the French army. There is discipline in France today, because everyone has learned to realize that discipline is necessary, but it is discipline which is entirely different from the discipline of the Germans. The discipline in France springs from the very hearts of this nation, overflowing with self soul and body to the tasks the war has made necessary.

Courage Everywhere Shown. At the front officers and soldiers show a courage which even the enemy is forced to admire, in the factories the output of munitions is increasing steadily, in the country fields, orchards, and vineyards even up to the very trenches are cultivated as in time of peace, but now the work is done by women and children.

The world has never witnessed a more glorious sight than this people making up for the sacrifices of their brave men, bending all its energies towards the one goal, determined to let nothing discourage it, but to hold out without faltering to the end.

Whole Nation In Mourning. The entire nation is suffering agonies, I do not know a single family which has not lost one of its members. But all face their sorrows bravely, with cheerful earnestness, with an invincible will to sacrifice everything, and with absolute confidence that nothing can shake in final victory.

Social Service Center Established In Tokio By an American Couple

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 25.—After a year in America during which they visited many leading social settlements, Mr. and Mrs. William Axling, have established in Tokio a modern center for social service. The most remarkable feature of the new institution is that it is the first of its kind in the Far East.

The nucleus of the work is the new Misaki tabernacle, Tokio. The tabernacle was erected by the American Baptist Foreign Mission society at a cost of \$12,000. Mr. Axling is missionary in charge and is assisted by Mrs. Axling. The pastor is the Rev. R. Nakajima.

Among the features of the work are a society for young men, welfare work for apprentices, welfare work for working girls, a playground for children, a nursery for children whose mothers are out at work, and a free legal adviser.

The playground will be on the roof garden, which is one of the most novel architectural features of the tabernacle. The most remarkable innovation is the new law, an institution which is not yet common in America.

Butcher, With Offer Of Fat, Gets Hoarded German Gold

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 25.—In the imperial bank in Germany is in the imperial bank in hiding was proved recently when a Pflaumenwald butcher advertised that he would sell fat in five pounds lots to persons who paid in gold, and in one pound lots to those who paid in paper or silver.

The advertisement caused a veritable run on the butcher shop, so scarce is fat—and at the end of the first day the butcher was able to turn in almost a thousand marks in gold. People came not only from Pflaumenwald but from neighboring towns and villages with the gold they hoarded up.

Medical Corps Company Formed By Clergymen

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—An entire company of medical students has just had its first parade at Rhyll. It has 240 members and is attached to the Royal Army Medical corps. All denominations are represented—Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and a student for a Jewish rabbi. The company, after the parade, left for Sheffield for training.

Rat Tails Now Worth Five Centimes

PARIS, France, Feb. 25.—Rat tails are now worth five centimes each, on one part of the French battle front. The general commanding in that section has issued the following order of the day: "With the object of interesting the men in the destruction of rodents a premium of five centimes shall be paid for each rat destroyed. The premium shall be paid every ten days, on presentation of the tails of the destroyed animals. The rats, bearing vermin susceptible of spreading disease must not be handled, but immediately buried, and the tails done up in a paper impregnated with tar or petroleum."

The order resulted in a tremendous slaughter of rats, but was not obeyed in all its details. It appears that the new fashion of trimming women's garments with fur has created an outlet for rats' fur, and the rat-hunting soldiers skin their victims before burying them, disinfect and sterilize the hides, and sell them to the cutlers behind the front.

It is estimated that the rats have destroyed millions of francs worth of provisions sent to the soldiers by their friends and relatives at home. Some surprise has been expressed that several hundred thousand men, turned rat hunters, have been unable to exterminate them. A mathematician has taken the trouble to calculate that a year's progeny of a single pair of rats may easily amount to more than 122,000,000, which he holds in proof that only wholesale poisoning or suffocation can cope with the pest.

German Officer Turns Pistol On Self and Ends Own Life Quickly.

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LONDON RECEIVES STARTLING REPORT, Story First Published In a French Paper But Not Vouched For By It.

LONDON, ENG., Feb. 25.—A highly sensational story has reached London from France, a circumstantial account of an attempt by a German general to assassinate the kaiser. This account is printed in the "Abbe-Lorrain de Paris," which does not vouch for the truth of the story.

The following is a translation of part of the article:

"A compatriot who had been expelled from Alsace took refuge in the south of France. He has just received a letter from a relative in Alsace, who declares that no precise fact has ever transpired as to the exact nature of the malady from which William II is said to be suffering."

Remains Out of Sight. "However this may be, it is quite sure that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the kaiser has not been seen at any front but has remained indoors for some weeks past. Neither cancer nor any other malady is accountable for this compulsory retirement on the part of the Prussian monarch."

Attempt Made Before Christmas. "As a simple matter of fact, the kaiser was the victim of an attempt made upon his august person just before Christmas by a German general, who, as the result of a violent dispute with his sovereign, fired his revolver at the emperor and then turned the weapon against himself with deadly effect. This story is at any rate generally accepted in Germany as a true story."

London Working People, Women and Girls, Find War Era One Of Plenty

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—"In my 40 years' experience, I have never known a time when there was so much money about among the working classes," is the testimony of a pawnbroker doing business in a district of London where a large amount of army materials are manufactured. His testimony is supported by the testimony of many other pawnbrokers and moving picture theaters in the neighborhood. They all say the workers were never so prosperous, or spent their money so freely, except that they don't call on pawnbrokers as they used to.

In this district there are 6000 women and girls employed in munition work, and they are the free spenders. Most of them are the wives of soldiers and receive separation allowances from the government, which increases their incomes.

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The order resulted in a tremendous slaughter of rats, but was not obeyed in all its details. It appears that the new fashion of trimming women's garments with fur has created an outlet for rats' fur, and the rat-hunting soldiers skin their victims before burying them, disinfect and sterilize the hides, and sell them to the cutlers behind the front.

It is estimated that the rats have destroyed millions of francs worth of provisions sent to the soldiers by their friends and relatives at home. Some surprise has been expressed that several hundred thousand men, turned rat hunters, have been unable to exterminate them. A mathematician has taken the trouble to calculate that a year's progeny of a single pair of rats may easily amount to more than 122,000,000, which he holds in proof that only wholesale poisoning or suffocation can cope with the pest.

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